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## FEATURES

# Environment threat to global stability

By Fibi Munene

KENYA. (IDRC) — Dr. Norman Myers is something of a rarity among environmentalists, he is a determined optimist. Not for him the "nightmarish vision" of a planet on the road to ruin. The former schoolteacher believes that we are still in control of our affairs, that the situation can be saved. But he admits that we don't have much time left.

In order to motivate people, it is important to accentuate the positive, he says. People are tired of hearing doom-and-gloom from environmentalists. "If you can present environment, food, population or natural resources issues as challenges rather than as problems, the response from citizens and governments is likely to be positive."

Born in Britain, Dr. Myers adopted Kenya as his home 20 years ago. Wildlife conservation is particularly close to his heart. In his book, *The Long African Day*, he argued that the survival of Africa's wild animals is in everyone's interest. His latest book, *"The Sinking Ark"*, lists many vanishing species, and in it attempts to show that preserving many of these species may contribute to the stability of ecosystems, and improvements in agriculture, industry and medicine.

The disappearance of animal and plant species is the most significant form of environmental degradation, he says, because when a species vanishes, it is gone forever.

Some of these lost species could be the key to new drugs to fight diseases like cancer, or natural sources of petroleum oils, or survival plants that can help rehabilitate deserts.

In his books, his lectures, and as an adviser to governments and United Nations agencies, Dr. Myers stresses that environmental issues are not local issues. Ours is an interdependent global community. What happens in the developing countries affects the people of the developed countries, and vice versa. He gives an exam-

ple. The moist, tropical forests are being destroyed in Central America and elsewhere to make way for cattle ranches to supply cheap beef for North Americans and Europeans. One of the consequences of burning the forests, says Dr. Myers, is increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which could radically alter climates in the temperate zone in the next 50 years, bringing drier, warmer weather, and reducing the capacity of the north to produce grain.

Food, population, energy, forestry and other problems are all interrelated. To those in the rich nations who believe that it is not their problem, Dr. Myers says, "That is like saying that your end of the boat is sinking, so it's none of my concern. We are all in the same boat." And he says the same to those in the developing nations who take the attitude that "if we want to chop down our forests tomorrow, that is our business".

Some countries, such as Thailand and the Philippines, which have lost a lot of their forest cover, are now learning that if they continue to convert their trees into foreign exchange by cutting and selling their timber indiscriminately, they will face serious environmental costs.

Already these countries are finding that floods and landslides are increasing, and the miracle rice crops of the "green revolution" are failing for lack of irrigation water. The reason for all this is that the forests on the hillsides are gone, and the watersheds have been disturbed.

In Kenya, forests have been reduced by half within the past five years, Dr. Myers claims, and although the government is now encouraging people to plant trees, it will be 10 years before those trees are big enough to supply fuelwood. The time to have started a tree planting campaign, he says, was in the 1970s. If we wait until the problems are so obvious, he adds, it takes much longer to correct them. It may even be too late.

He has no doubts as to who is to blame for environmental destruction in developing countries. The very rich and the very poor are to blame. The rich who insist on their cheap, grain-fed beef, and the poor who are forced into ever more fragile ecological zones as a result of the pressures of population.

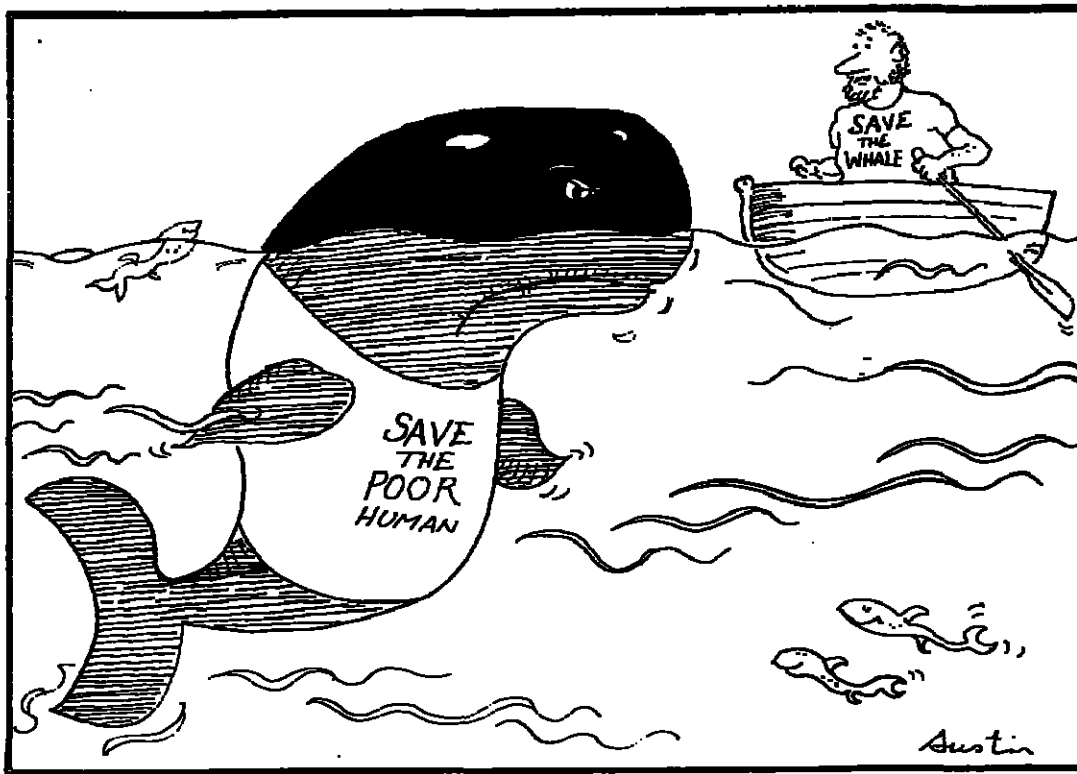
In spite of all this Dr. Myers remains an optimist. The solutions, he believes, are for the developing countries to attempt to assert their economic independence more than they have in the past, through the proposed new International Economic Order; and to adopt innovative forms of agriculture to make themselves self sufficient in food. If they do not, he says, they will remain forever dependent on the good will of the developed countries.

Developing countries can make the leap required to meet the basic needs of their people. This is being demonstrated by countries as diverse as China, Costa Rica, Singapore and Taiwan. But to do so will require determination and the political will to overcome delicate problems like land reform and distribution of national wealth.

For their part, the developed nations must be prepared to enter into a real global dialogue. "This is not just a case of more foreign aid, but a question of everybody contributing in the best way they can for the long-term benefit of the global community. There should be more transfer of technology between east and west as well as north and south."

Unfortunately, adds Dr. Myers, the developed nations seem more concerned with increasing their arms capacity than with environmental factors which, he says, constitute the real threat to global stability.

"And this is wrong, because there are no two sets of problems, one for the developed nations and the other for the developing nations. There are only global problems."



"The struggle to preserve global environmental quality is unavoidably intertwined

with the struggle to improve the lot of the global underclass," E. Eckholm

## Acacia trees bring export crop, fodder and fertiliser to the Sahel desert

By Jean-Marc Fleury

SENEGAL. (IDRC) — When Mbiddi a small isolated hamlet of some 50 people in the north of Senegal is invaded during the dry season by thousands of cattle, the huts disappear behind the dust. The herders — Senegal's cowboys — know that there they will be able to water their herds. The well at Mbiddi is 250 metres deep and never dry.

The animals come for water, but the inhabitants stay because of the forestry station. "If it wasn't for the research station," says Oumar Tandia, technician with Senegal's Directorate of Water and Forests, "the drought would have emptied the village." Forestry work employs many heads of households.

In this region, typical of the Sahel, a good year will bring from 250 to 300 millilitres of erratic rains. Al Hadji Sene, Director of Water and Forests, calls it "mosaic

rain". "It rains enough to grow the crops in one village, yet in another barely 30 kilometres away, there isn't a drop," he says. It is for this reason that many deep wells have been bored. There are now more than 70 throughout Senegal's rangelands, spaced about 30 to 40 kilometres apart.

The environment around the boreholes suffers from the regular onslaught of large numbers of animals: some are more affected than others as brush fires and mosaic rains drive the animals toward certain sites. Between October and June, the leaves on the trees are the only green forage available. Toward the end of the dry season, leaves and edible pods make up half the diet of the region's goats, camels, and cattle. The ligneous (woody) cover near the water holes is subjected to extremely intensive grazing.

The drought that came in 1972 delivered the final blow. The water table fell, slipping away under the roots. Over-exploitation coupled with the drought to destroy 20 to 80 per cent of the ligneous cover, particularly around water holes.

The disappearance of the trees deprived the animals of the much-needed "aerial pastures." The nomadic herders also lost an important source of revenue. One of the trees, the acacia senegal, secretes gum arabic, a valuable ingredient in many pharmaceuticals and foods. Senegal has traditionally been one of the main exporters of gum arabic, but the drought caused exports to plummet from 6000 tonnes in 1971 to 500 tonnes in 1972. And because the trees were destroyed, Senegal's production has remained at 500 to 1000 tonnes a year.

Because of the importance of cattle-raising to the area, Senegal's forestry authorities decided to wage war against the desert. Reforestation, especially around water holes, became a priority in order to promote a better-planned development of the cattle industry and encourage the settlement of nomadic herders.

Some research of gum and forage producing acacias had already been carried out in Senegal and elsewhere, but without follow-up. "It was back to square one," says Mr. Al Hadji Sene. In 1972 discussions were undertaken with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), of Canada, which supported a research project on the reforestation of rangelands.

The Senegalese researchers and engineers have now succeeded in establishing an impressive collection of trees at Mbiddi. The experimental plantations total 340 hectares 75 of which are planted to gum trees, the rest of forage trees. Planted in 1974, the gum trees stand proud — even though a mature acacia senegal tree only grows to 2 to 5 metres. The survival rate has remained at 85 to 95 per cent despite extremely difficult years. In 1976, for example, an army of rats gnawed all the young trees. The next year, the drought returned with a vengeance. Although only 130 millilitres of rain fell, the acacias survived.

Thanks to the techniques developed at Mbiddi, 5,000 hectares of gum trees have been planted since 1975 at water holes and settlements. The cost per hectare, some \$360, is too high to permit the reforestation of the region's 80,000 square kilometres however. To reduce this cost, Mr.

Sene is relying on community participation. In one department, for example, the directorate planned to establish 600 hectares of community plantations in 1981. "They told us that 600 hectares was good, but 1000 would be a lot better," says Mr. Hadji Sene. "We gave them the green light, and true to their word, when we carried out an inventory in this community, we counted 1018 reforested hectares."

Research on the forage trees confirmed the remarkable drought-resistance of the indigenous species. The acacia totilis, nilotica, and senegal displayed a surprising vigour, growing 60 to 70 centimetres a year. The species imported from Australia, however, were disappointing, although the second and third

## Forestry volunteers

(From U.S. Department of Agriculture)

Volunteers perform a wide range of duties, such as trail construction and maintenance, in America's forests. They also serve as campground hosts, wilderness rangers, guides and lecturers, research assistants, tree planters and clerks.

"Since the passage of the Volunteers in the National Forests Act in 1972, the use of volunteers has played an increasingly important role in our work," says Mr. R. Max Peterson of the government's Forest Service. "The number of Forest Service volunteers has increased by 700 per cent since 1972. Last year, the work accomplished by 16,445 volunteers was valued at \$8.3 million."

Although volunteers do not receive monetary pay for their work, Mr. Peterson said, there are other compensations that are even more important to many Americans.

"The work hours are flexible—volunteers can work on a full-time, part-time, or even one-time basis—the jobs are both interesting and educational, and they get a great deal of personal satisfaction in knowing they have helped make our world a little better place to live for all of us," says Mr. Peterson.

Major qualifications for the volunteers are good health and a willingness to work, and people with special skills are particularly welcome. There's no maximum or minimum age, but a volunteer under age 18 needs written consent from a parent or guardian.

Entire organisations may volunteer, Mr. Peterson says. For instance, through the "Adopt-A-Trail" program, an organisation can volunteer to maintain and improve a trail in the national forests.

Roads and wildlife habitats are among other national forest resources and facilities available for "adoption."



"...the stone wall of inopportunities facing the poorest billion or so people ensures the con-

tinuing degradation of natural resources in large parts of the world," E. Eckholm.

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President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, Dr. Abu Qourah (centre) chairs the meeting with Association President Nabih Murr on his left and by Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz on his right. (Petra photo)

## Jordanian Red Crescent discusses ways to send urgent aid to Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society to discuss ways of sending urgent aid to the Palestinian victims of the invasion of Lebanon, reviewed the efforts by the Red Crescent and Red societies and the executive of the Arab Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation and the International Committee of the Red Cross to send aid to the victims.

Dr. Abu Qourah explained the three phases agreed upon between the bureau and the ICRC. He asserted the significance of collecting donations in the form of foodstuffs, medicines, clothes and tents and delivering them to the ICRC to send them in turn to the victims of war in Lebanon. He said the ICRC is the only means of sending aid to Lebanon through a number of centres which the ICRC established in Damascus, Cyprus and Jumeirah, and it has forced the Zionist invasion forces to apply the fourth Geneva convention in south Lebanon.

Participants in the meeting agreed to send part of the donations and aid collected by the committees formed by the government and professional associations through the Jordanian Red Crescent Society to send them in turn to the ICRC.

The meeting was attended by the president of the Medical Association, the chairman of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, and representatives of the trade unions, chambers of commerce and industry, and charities.

## Juvenile delinquents drop in number in this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of juvenile delinquents at centres run by the Social Development Ministry dropped in the first half of this year, according to a report issued Tuesday by the Social Defence Department of the ministry.

The report said that the number of juvenile delinquents at these centres in the first five months of this year reached 192 compared to 355 in the same period last year.

The department attributed the drop to the establishment of three independent courts for juvenile delinquents in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. The courts make quick decisions on their cases and follow up on these decisions.

## Amman suburbs to get more telephone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister and Telecommunications Corporation Board of Directors Chairman Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben has said the corporation is currently expanding the telephone network in Amman, particularly in the new residential suburbs of the capital. The corporation has already completed several telephone projects in the residential suburbs and is in the process of completing other projects.

Dr. Zaben was speaking on Tuesday in a meeting he chaired of the Central Telephone Committee. The conferees made a comprehensive review of the steps taken to expand a number of telephone networks in Madaba, Sahab, Al Quwaismeih, Marj Al Hamam, Abu Alanada, and Khraibit Al Suq with the aim of providing telephone services through manual telephone switchboards as an urgent solution to fulfil the needs of applicants for telephone subscription.

Dr. Zaben said the corporation is currently discussing with the company that is implementing the Al Abdali switchboard project the possibility of installing new 1,000 lines in August to provide good telephone service in the residential areas of Al Abdali and neighbouring areas. He said 10,000 lines would be added to the Al Abdali switchboard, and the expanded project would be operational next March.

The Central Telephone Committee approved Tuesday the installation of 285 new telephones in several areas of Amman.

## Young tennis players to take part in California tournament

By Riyadh Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

Tennis, which is a relatively new game in Jordan, is on its way to reach a high standard, according to the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF) coach, Miss Maureen Stalla. Miss Stalla, who has been training young Jordanian tennis players for two years now, told the Jordan Times that to improve the trainees' abilities JTF is organising a tour to the United States of America.

The tour, scheduled to start on June 24, will be the first of its kind since the federation was set up in 1980. Four Jordanian boys and two girls their ages ranging between 14 and 15 will take part and are expected to play against counterparts from California. The arrangement is for the team to spend three weeks in California. In the first week team members will play alongside Californian country club players of the same age groups. In the second week the Jordanian team will play against them, and in the third week they will compete in the Turlock City Junior Championship.

When asked about what they expect to gain from the trip, the young players, said that they will

have the opportunity to experience hard competition against the Californians thus get new experience and practice. "We have been practising tennis with other Jordanians and we have learnt as much from each other as we can. We want to get in touch with different players of our age," said Nasser Kamal (15), one of the boys in the group. Nasser, and his friends in the group; Ziyad Dajani (14), Rami Farraj (15), Maher Arel (14), Rana Najem (15) and Sreen Hidayat (14) participated in the Hussein Sports City tournaments. All of them were promising and showed great interest in the trip. However Rana and Sreen were exceptionally happy that the tennis federation started thinking about girls.

According to Maureen, tennis can be enjoyed at any age and at any level. But, to grow a strong tennis team, players should start young. "For this, Miss Stalla is selecting the most qualified to join the regular training programme which lasts for four hours every day apart from private lessons in the afternoons."

Both Maureen and her students wish to establish the nucleus of our future National Tennis Team and make the game more popular.

## Amman District summer education centres open

AMMAN (Petra) — Summer study-centres of the Amman District Education Department opened last Saturday to receive students willing to benefit from this programme in the various areas of Amman and Zarqa.

The aim of the six-week programme is to raise the educational standards of the students and to enable them to gain knowledge by depending on themselves through providing them with the opportunity to study subjects of their own choice and practicing the skills they have gained.

The department called on students willing to join the summer

courses to report to the Education Ministry offices or the summer studies centres to benefit from their programmes. Students joining the centres at various educational levels have so far totalled 1,562.

On the other hand, the Amman District Education Department has opened 83 vocational training centres in the schools attached to it. The centres began their work as of June 12 at the rate of four hours daily. The subjects taught are banking training, Koran memorising, typing, nursing, and knitting. Students participating in these centres totalled 1,982.

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## Mufti meets Japanese ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti discussed on Tuesday with Japanese Ambassador in Amman Keiichi Tachibana ways of consolidating cooperation between the ministry and Japanese enterprises operating in the field of social development and services.

## Minister approves appointment

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal has approved the appointment of University of Jordan Education Faculty Professor Hani Abdul Rahman as member of the Amman District Education Council.

## World Bank team holds talks in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governorate Education Department Director-General Mohammad Al Halalshah discussed with the delegation of the World Bank, currently visiting Jordan, the needs of the vocational schools in the governorate. The delegation also visited the proposed sites for constructing the vocational schools.

## Labour institute ends course

IRBID (Petra) — The Labour Education Institute in Irbid concluded on Tuesday its educational programme for this year. Seminars, meetings and lectures were held during the programme for the Irbid Governorate workers at the sites of their work to acquaint them with their duties and rights as well as the labour laws and regulations, social security and labour safety. Meanwhile, the institute has begun drawing up the necessary arrangements for convening labour education courses next month.

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Crown Prince Hassan (right) meets on Tuesday with Australian member of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Australian Parliament Ross McLean (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince explains Mideast situation to Australian M.P.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Tuesday Mr. Ross McLean, member of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Australian parliament, who is currently visiting Jordan.

Crown Prince Hassan explained to Mr. McLean the dangerous situation in the Middle East area as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He also asserted the need for implementing U.N.

resolutions 508 and 509 calling for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh also received Mr. McLean on Tuesday. Mr. Abu Odeh explained the dangers and objectives of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the link between Israel's expansionism through attempting to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the

Camp David process. The minister also explained Israel's policy of killing, imprisoning and displacing the Arab residents of the occupied territories.

National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar also received the Australian parliamentarian at his office on Tuesday. The Australian charge d'affaires in Amman attended the meeting.

## JVA, digging for water uncovers largest artesian well in world

IRBID (Petra) — Water gushed from Al Mukhaybeh well on Monday, heralding the discovery of the biggest artesian well in the world.

In a statement to the correspondent of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Vice President of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Munzir Haddadin said the well is capable of producing 9,000 cubic metres of water per hour, i.e. 75 million cubic metres per year.

Dr. Haddadin added that the well's productive capacity is about one and a half times more than the storage capacity of the King Talal Dam and more than the total storage capacity of all the dams in the

country. Laboratory tests based on samples taken from the well's water proved that the water is fit for drinking, irrigation and industry.

Dr. Haddadin said the well will provide potable and irrigation water in the Jordan Valley since the need of the Irbid Governorate of water by the year 2,000 is estimated at 38 million cubic metres. The well is one of many artesian wells the JVA is digging to meet the country's present and future needs of water. A team headed by Dr. Haddadin will conduct field studies on the well's site to take the necessary measures to control the powerful flow of water under artesian pressure.

## Education Department, World Bank discuss joint projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman District Education Director Abdul Latif Arabiyat met on Tuesday with the president and members of the World Bank delegation, currently visiting Jordan. They reviewed needs of schools in Amman and assessed earlier World Bank projects and their impact on developing and diversifying education in Jordan and ways to provide needed funds.

There were four earlier projects. The first of which included the construction of the Salt Institute, comprehensive schools and the Polytechnic Institute. The second project included the construction of other comprehensive schools in Zarqa and Al Husn. The third, which is still under construction included a community school in Zarqa in addition to other comprehensive schools in

Salt and Russeif. The fourth project aims at establishing vocational centres.

They also discussed the progress of the new administrative system in the Education Ministry, the trend towards decentralisation, fulfilling direct local needs, the extent of the effectiveness of coordination among the various levels of the new system and the impact of all this on improving the quality of education.

Delegation members asked for further meetings with the department officials to continue assessing the contents of a fifth and sixth projects of the World Bank and the extent of fulfilling the needs of the district through these two projects. These projects are still under study to assess their value, order of priority, and distribution.

## Health Ministry inspects Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Health Ministry Nutrition Director Hamdi Al Shawwa visited on Tuesday the workers city attached to the Aqaba Ports Corporation, where he was briefed on the health and nutrition services in the workers city inhabited by well over 1,000 workers.

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## Israelis clash

Israelis had reached the village of Bkochtay and Btalloun, bringing them within three kilometres of the road already crossed just west of Beirut. The Syrians are reluctant to the stronger Israelis, they indicated they are ready to the more easterly stretches Beirut-Damascus road and the Bekaa Valley border Syria.

### Air raids

Israeli planes raiding approached from the sea setting up behind them the anti-aircraft gunners, who blew from areas Beirut airport and targets to the Corniche Mzraa and, which marks an unending line between Beirut and the southern suburbs. A salvation committee composed of the Lebanese president, minister and foreign minister and two rightist and two leftist

meeting, the second since it followed lengthy discussions between the some members of the committee and leaders PLO. Wazzan told reporters that committee hoped the progress made Tuesday would be followed up after further contacts, mainly with the PLO and

committee had informed him of a unified stand on it had agreed, he said, but

## Begin, Haig optimistic

Mr. Begin followed talks with Mr. Begin and Mr. Haig.

At the meeting both men said that foreign troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon as a long-term solution in Israel would be freed from the threat of attack by PLO across its northern border. Mr. U.S. official said Mr. Begin had been "frank" even but had produced a similar U.S. and Israeli views.

Haig said Tuesday's talks were "productive and positive overall outcome." Haig said the United States not only withdrawal of forces but a stronger central government and one in which Israel would again be attacked from Lebanon.

Haig said assuming the Lebanese were resolved peace-

fully, it would enhance prospects of the talks among Israel, Egypt and the United States on "autonomy" for Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## JD 40,000 for village schools around Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Mahna rural council in Irbid Governorate will begin next week building 14 additional classrooms in the two boys and girls schools in the village. The council has allotted JD 40,000 to build these classrooms which will accommodate 450 students. The council has also offered a tender for opening and asphalted the Mahna-Shatfina road at a cost of JD 3,000.



# Jordan Times

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Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD  
Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI  
Managing Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH  
Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS  
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## Small signs

THE SIGNALS coming out of Washington these days indicate that some American political leaders have started to understand the nature of the militaristic monster that American money and arms have created in Israel, and have started to speak out honestly on the matter. The American government itself remains enigmatic and fuzzy. While it has called on Israel to withdraw to its border, it has not taken the kind of resolute, bold and decisive action that it took, for example, to counter developments in Afghanistan, Poland and the Falkland Islands. To judge the Americans by their actions, and not their words, we would have to assume that the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is rather to their liking. If it weren't, they would have done more about the matter than they have done to date, especially as American responsibility for the Israeli move must be judged as

commensurate with America's arming and financing of the state of Israel.

But there are some voices in Washington that reveal to us the traditional fairness and humanity of the people of the United States. The statements by Senator Charles Percy are an indication of concern among thoughtful Americans who can see that American national interests are not served by an Israel armed to the teeth and running amuck in the Middle East. Senator Paul Tsongas has also made similarly humane and reasonable statements, and has called for the United States to say that Israel's actions were wrong.

These are small signs, but signs nevertheless of real concern among some Americans. We hope they are a harbinger of a more balanced official reaction from the Reagan administration.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Do we need to have three university set-ups?

By Dr. Awn Rifai

In Jordan there exist now three universities, namely the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid, and Mu'ta University in Karak. For a country with a population of approximately 2.3 million this is considered to be a good university-to-population ratio. But what does this signify in academic terms, and what are the implications, positive or negative, of such a set-up? There has been some controversy in the academic and planning circles over this issue, with views ranging from merging all the academic establishments in one university to establishing more universities by upgrading some community colleges.

There are two main facets which need to be considered: the first is whether the total range of academic and other facilities

offered by the universities is commensurate in quality and quantity with the country's needs, and the second is whether such facilities need to be distributed, in location and in set-up, over three universities. It is this second question that is being addressed to in this context.

The centralisation in the location of the university facilities, assuming a one-university system in one campus, has some merits. The concentration of classrooms, lecture theatres, laboratories, libraries, computer centres, recreational and sports facilities, stores, cafeterias, banks and postal services can be shared and made use of more efficiently by a larger number of people. The availability of professors and lecturers of various disciplines and specialisations within a small area simplifies and boosts the academic teaching and

research exchanges amongst the faculty staff and the students. The administrative systems and procedures can be unified for more efficiency and speedy work. The centralisation of the university facilities prevents a substantial amount of duplication in staff, lectures, equipment, and other services, and will render some economic benefits as to capital invested and running costs.

On the other hand, the decentralisation of the facilities, again assuming a one-university set-up but of many sites, has some advantages. Such an arrangement helps to keep the population distributed all over the country, since the university site will attract students and staff from particular areas, and will provide employment opportunities for the local inhabitants. The decentralisation will encourage local businesses

and will augment the interaction between the university and the local community, which, by itself, is an important goal. A smaller campus will give the students and the staff a sense of individualism, which could be absent in a large campus where one might feel that one is just a "number". The services offered can be tailored to suit the requirements in a small campus, in contrast with a large campus where most services are offered on a mass-production basis. The decentralisation could help to initiate specific specialisations germane with the activities of the faculty, and the conditions of the site and the inhabitants in the region. More freedom may result, giving way to personal creativity and initiative in the academic, administrative and social spheres.

The advantages and dis-

advantages of every set-up are compounded by the creation of multi-university system. The major policies and decisions are then taken by various parties that do not necessarily combine efforts or pursue a well-drafted national academic masterplan. The lack of coherence would be felt at all levels of decision-making, and would influence almost every aspect of university life.

The controversy has also encompassed the question of whether the universities have to be left to run their affairs independently of each other and of state control or monitoring; or whether they should be subjected to supervision of the official departments. Deeper study is requested over this issue. The outcome might be one of the "centralised planning, decentralised execution" doctrine.

## More assertion and vigour in Saudi foreign policy

By Alan Philips  
Reuter

RIYADH — As the desert winds blot out traces of the grave of Saudi Arabia's King Khaled, the world's largest oil exporter is already showing signs of adopting a more assertive foreign policy. Diplomats in the kingdom say the United States was taken aback by the vigour with which the new monarch, King Fahd, expressed his concern at Israel's invasion of Lebanon to visiting Vice-President George Bush.

Mr. Bush, who came here to pay respects to the 59-year-old monarch on the death of his half-brother on Sunday, was told Saudi Arabia believes only the United States can restrain Israel from a bloody conclusion of its drive to smash Palestinian commandos.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal hinted that relations with the United States — Saudi Arabia's close strategic partner — could suffer if it did not do more to end the bloodshed.

"If Israel fails to comply with United Nations resolutions (calling for withdrawal from Lebanon), we will be obliged to take the necessary measures to force her to do so," he said without specifying.

Diplomats see the tough talking as a sign that the new king is firmly established in the seat of power, as well as an alarm signal to Washington of the harm Israel is doing to U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The Saudis want to tell the world that they have overcome the king's death and are back at the centre of news in the Middle East," said one Western envoy.

Though King Khaled had been ailing for years, the heart attack that killed him caught the royal family unawares as it was settling in at the summer capital of Taif.

But the succession apparently moved smoothly. The commander of the national guard, Prince Abdullah, was acclaimed Crown Prince, and the new king quickly appointed Defence Minister Prince Sultan as second deputy prime minister — the number

three position in the royal hierarchy.

Same officials, same policy

King Fahd, who took charge of everyday affairs under the rule of his late half-brother, announced he would follow current policies and confirmed the cabinet line-up. The king has not spoken on oil policy, but his aim appears to be continuity and he is expected to rely on the advice of the experienced Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

"Who else but Yamani would stand up and take and flak in OPEC," asked one diplomat. He was referring to opposition by price "hawks" in the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to Saudi Arabia's goal of maintaining a stable oil market.

The ruling family could be heartened by evident popular support, diplomats said. The king spent four mornings this week receiving pledges of loyalty from thousands of dignitaries and crowds of ordinary citizens.

At the same time, he has received a galaxy of Arab and Muslim heads of state. Other callers from all over the world have ranged from Spain's King Juan Carlos to Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, reflecting the rise to world prominence of the 50-year-old kingdom.

Despite the ruling family's apparent confidence at home, the Middle East situation gives them little cause for optimism, and King Fahd is expected to put it at the top of his agenda.

With Israeli tanks ringing Beirut, the Arab World is facing one of its greatest challenges since the Jewish state was set up in 1948.

Arabs blame U.S.

Anger in the Arab World has been directed at the United States, and moderate governments fear Israel's invasion may force the radical Arab states, led by Syria, to lean more on the Soviet Union.

Israel's devastating use of American arms against the Palestinian guerrillas has embarrassed the staunchly anti-Communist Saudis, who make liberal use of their oil wealth to bolster Western interests in the Arab World.

With Muslim states widely blaming the United States for the Lebanese crisis, Saudi Arabia's leading position in the Islamic World is also open to attack from radical states such as Libya and Iran.

The Saudis are protectors of Islam's holiest cities of Mecca and Medina, and King Fahd has taken on King Khaled's mantle as current chairman of the 43-member Organisation of Islamic Conference.

The Arab states will be watching to see if the kingdom's close ties with Washington can be translated into any form of leverage with the Reagan administration.

But reports from Washington suggest any leverage has lessened recently following Saudi Arabia's refusal to embrace American initiatives in the region.

The rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David peace process, and the failure to join in a formal alliance with Washington against the perceived Soviet threat to the Gulf have disappointed Reagan officials.

Iranian-inspired subversion

Security fears have been heightened by Iran's victories in its war with Iraq, which Saudi Arabia and other rich Arab states of the Gulf have bolstered with billions of dollars. Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, implacably opposed to the Saudi monarchy, has warned the Arabs not to support Iraq.

Iran's Shiite Muslim leaders have repeatedly rejected Iraq's peace offers and there are still fears that revolutionary Iran might enter Baghdad to topple President Saddam Hussein and install a government of its own choosing.

Concern at the possibility of Iranian-inspired subversion prompted the Gulf states to unite

in a loose grouping which is currently working on integrating internal security and sharing information on dissidents.

The Gulf Cooperation Council groups Saudi Arabia with Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman, and is expected to remain the main plank in King Fahd's regional policy.

The fears seemed to be confirmed when Bahrain announced

in December that it had foiled a plot to install a Khomeini-style Islamic republic in the island state, where about half the population follows the Shiite branch of Islam.

Saudi Arabia has a small Shiite minority concentrated in the east of the country where the oil wells lie. After disturbances there at the end of 1979, the Saudis moved to improve the lot of the Shiites, who have been traditionally poorer than the dominant Sunnis.

## LETTERS

### Ideas for traffic police refresher course

To the Editor:

Suzanne Zu'mut-Black's article on Jordan's traffic problem will, I hope be published elsewhere, in the Arabic language press. It deserves wide circulation.

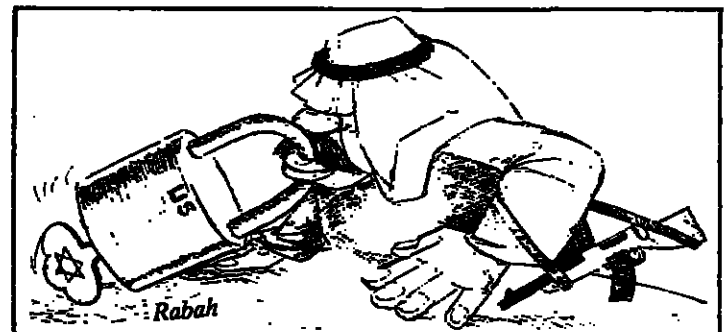
I was particularly pleased to note that Col. Abu Soud, the Director of the Traffic Department, recognised the need for traffic police refresher courses.

May I suggest the following two subjects for the first refresher course:

1. Vehicles on the road during darkness, whether moving or stationary, should display lights and be facing the direction of traffic flow. I would suspect that quite a percentage of Col. Abu Soud's statistics of 59 per cent of errors in 1981 listed as "other errors" were in fact "vehicles without lights", and particularly on the desert road at night.
2. Vehicle rear lights should be red, not white. The front side-lights should be white, not red. It is astonishing to see so many police check points and mobile patrols on the Amman-Aqaba road, which actually stop vehicles but take no action against drivers with dangerous lighting. I do not believe the traffic police have instructions to enforce these rules.

The police force may be understaffed, but making better use of the manpower available must surely be a priority, and refresher courses would do much to make the force's move effective.

J.M. Caton



## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

07:30 Koran  
08:00 Cartoons  
08:15 Fayrouz  
08:30 Religious Programme  
08:40 Local Programme  
08:50 News  
09:00 Honeys  
09:10 Small Stations  
09:20 Religious Programme  
09:30 Local Programme  
09:40 Tales from Ramadan  
09:50 Local Programme  
10:00 Arabic Series  
10:10 News in Arabic  
10:20 The Holy Ka'aba  
10:30 Arabic Series  
10:40 News in Arabic  
10:50 Local Programme  
11:00 Local Programme  
11:10 Local Programme

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

07:00 News in French  
07:30 News in Hebrew  
08:30 The Gaffer  
09:00 World Cup Football (Brazil and New Zealand)  
09:45 News in English  
10:00 World Cup Football Continues  
10:45 Variety Show  
11:00 News in Arabic

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Sign on  
07:30 Morning Show  
07:40 News Bulletin  
07:50 Morning Show  
08:00 News Headlines  
08:10 Morning Show  
08:20 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 Signaling off  
11:00 News Headlines  
12:00 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:00 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instruments  
14:20 Now Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instruments  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Discovering Music

### POP Session

17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea  
18:30 Story Time  
19:00 Press Review, News Reports  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Instruments  
20:30 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:03 Evening Show  
21:07 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz.  
06:00 News 06:30 Wimbledon  
06:45 News 06:55 World News  
07:00 World News  
07:10 World News  
07:20 World News  
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24:00 World News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520  
British Council 26147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre 65195  
Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Closed 1980). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 50128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lucas Amman Club. Meetings every

### EXHIBITIONS

\* Gene Spillings and Big Bangs; 18 Nobel Prize winners, at the American Centre.  
\* Paintings by Lebanese artist Bassam Nasr, at the Holiday Inn hotel.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lubdeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 66428.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71531.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71531.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shunehat, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:38 Imsak  
02:46 Sunrise  
04:30 Sunrise  
11:38 Dhuhr  
15:18 Asr  
18:07 Maghrib  
20:29 Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

06:30 Karachi (PIA)  
07:15 Cairo (EA)  
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)  
09:00 Larnaca (CY)  
09:00 Cairo (RJ)  
09:40 Larnaca (CY)  
09:45 Abu Dhabi  
09:45 Doha (RJ)  
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
11:10 Cairo (EA)  
11:20 Bucharest (Taron)  
12:20 Jeddah (SV)  
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
12:30 Cairo (RJ)  
12:30 Bangkok (RJ)  
12:30 Casablanca (RJ)  
12:30 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:00 Cairo (RJ)  
18:05 Paris (AF)  
18:15 Zurich (SR)  
18:45 Casablanca (RJ)  
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)  
24:00 Cairo (RJ)  
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)  
01:10 Cairo (EA)

### DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)  
05:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
06:00 Aqaba (RJ)  
06:00 Karachi (PIA)  
08:15 Cairo (EA)  
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
09:45 Larnaca (CY)  
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30 Cairo (RJ)  
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
12:00 London (RJ)  
12:10 Cairo (EA)  
14:00 Cairo (RJ)  
16:15 Bucharest (Taron)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.  
Belgian franc 75.3/75.8  
Dutch guilder 130.9/131.7  
Egyptian pound 350.8/355  
French franc 52/52.3  
Iraqi dinar 606.3/615  
Italian lire (for 100) 25.6/25.8  
Japanese yen (for 100) 140/140.8  
Kuwaiti dinar 1230.6/1235  
Lebanese lira 68.2/68.8  
Syrian lira 96.9/97.2  
U.S. dollar 616.9/620.9  
U.S. dollar 355/357  
W. German mark 144/144.9

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
The normal summer weather will continue. Winds will be northwesterly moderate, in Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C  
Amman 19/33  
Aqaba 17/30  
Djaza 24/39  
Djaza 20/37  
Jordan Valley  
Yesterday's high temperature readings:  
Maz: Amman 32, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Aqaba 16 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance tel. 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police 199  
Blood bank 75121  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Fire headquarters 22000  
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters 39141  
Traffic police 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. 36381-2  
Municipal water service 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre  
tel. 813813-32  
Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4  
Al-Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman 36140  
Palestine Maternity 64171-4  
University Hospital 84545  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 57158  
Al-Mushtak, J. Hussein 67227-9  
The Islamic, Abadi 65292  
Al-Abdi, Abadi 64164  
Italian, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3  
Al-Basheh, J. Ashrafieh 75111  
Army, Marja 51611

### NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Sa'id Mohammad Sa'id (Al Wahdat)

### Dr. Mohammad Al Sufi

Nairoukh pharmacy 76721  
Al Salem pharmacy 36730  
Al Manar pharmacy 51048  
Interior Ministry Circle pharmacy 68588  
Al Wahdat pharmacy (-)  
Firas taxi 23427  
Al Urdu taxi 23050  
Bassam taxi 56736  
Al Sabah taxi 76748

### ZARQA

Dr. Urhman Al Faqih 86432  
Dr. Mithab Al Hijawi 8121781254  
Al Hussein pharmacy 400/360  
Al Urdu pharmacy (-)

### IRBID

Dr. Ali Al Umari 72032/73974  
Bashar pharmacy 3743

### JORDAN

Jordan Tourism tel. 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111  
Ministry of Tourism 42311  
Hotel complaints 66412  
Price complaints 61176  
Telephone:  
Information: 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls: 10  
Overseas calls: 17  
Cable or telegram: 18  
Repair service: 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.  
Apple (African) 450/450  
Apple (American) 500/450  
Apple (Double Red) 280/200  
Apple (Golden) 280/200  
Apple (Japanese) (-)/(-)  
Apple (Local) 350/300  
Apple (Saskatchewan) 280/200  
Apple (Turkish) 400/350  
Apricot 440/350  
Banana 260/200  
Banana (Mikammar) 225/180  
Broad Beans 380/300  
Broad Beans 170/140  
Cabbage 100/90  
Carrot 150/120  
Cauliflower (white) 220/180  
Cherries 360/300  
Cucumber (large) 180/150  
Cucumber (small) 260/200  
Eggplant (small) 200/170  
Figs 140/100  
Grape leaves 240/240  
Green onion 240/200  
Hot Green Pepper 280/200  
Lemon 280/200  
Marrow (large) 120/100  
Marrow (small) 260/200  
Melon 300/180  
Onion (dry) 800/700  
Onion (green) 240/200  
Orange (Shamouti) 225/180  
Orange (Valencia) 120/90  
Parsley 70/70  
Peas 360/300  
Peanut 350/300  
Pumpkin 160/120  
Radish 180/100  
Red Cherries 500/400  
Sage 450/380  
Spinach (-)/(-)

سكيا مناصف



## Regan lashes Fed's policy

WASHINGTON (R) — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday the Federal Reserve Board's conduct of monetary policy could be improved, but there might be little need for structural changes in the U.S. central bank.

In a speech to the National Association of Accountants, he criticised the Federal Reserve for failing to keep the growth of the money supply steady and said it was time the administration "started asking some hard questions" about how the board's policies were working.

Critics have charged that the independent central bank's tight-money policy has kept interest rates high and prolonged the current U.S. recession.

Treasury officials said at the weekend that the department had undertaken a special study of the Federal Reserve, including a review of proposals to give the treasury jurisdiction over the central bank or make the treasury secretary part of the seven-member Federal Reserve Board.

But in comments to reporters after Monday's speech, Mr. Regan appeared to play down any notion that recommendations for such drastic changes might be at hand.

The Reagan administration, while generally supporting the Federal Reserve's policy of curbing inflation by restricting money growth, has periodically attacked the board for inability to control weekly fluctuations in the money supply.

Officials from President Reagan downwards have alternately blamed the Federal Reserve for fuelling inflationary fears by letting the money supply grow too rapidly, or for prolonging the recession by holding the monetary reins too tightly and keeping interest rates high.

Higher costs for food, housing and energy were blamed for the largest one-month increase since last September when prices rose 1.1 per cent and followed an 0.2 per cent gain in April.

During March, prices actually fell 0.3 per cent, the first consumer price decline in almost 17 years.

The increase pushed the consumer price index (CPI) to 287.1 over its 1967 base, the Labour Department said. This means that items that cost \$100 in May 1967 now cost \$287.10.

**Inflation rises**  
Meanwhile, U.S. inflation,

which fell faster in recent months than in any other major country, climbed back into double digits in May when consumer prices rose at a 12 per cent annual rate, the government reported Tuesday.

A consumer price rise last month of one per cent, equal to a 12 per cent annual rate, sent inflation back into double digits for the first time since last September, ending seven months of easing prices.

Higher costs for food, housing and energy were blamed for the largest one-month increase since last September when prices rose 1.1 per cent and followed an 0.2 per cent gain in April.

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## Dollar's surge eases

LONDON (R) — The dollar's rapid rise on foreign exchange markets on expectations that U.S. interest rates will go higher was slowed Tuesday as it slipped back from recent highs against other major currencies.

Dealers said the dollar, which faltered in New York last night, gave ground when European markets opened Tuesday.

The pound sterling, aided by reported Bank of England buying, rose more than a cent to 1.7376 from Monday's close, the West German mark edged higher to 2.4630 from 2.4660 to the dollar, the Swiss franc increased to 2.1037 from 2.1115 and was steady against the French franc at 6.8400.

While bankers breathed a sigh of relief that the advance looked like pausing, they said prospects for even higher U.S. interest rates in the months ahead would undermine the dollar's strength and continue to dominate currency markets.

## Syria will pay in cash for Iranian oil, minister says

BAHRAIN (R) — Syrian Oil Minister Abdel Jabbar Al Dahhak has said his country will pay mostly in cash for the oil it will buy under a recent agreement with Iran, according to the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES).

Dr. Dahhak told Nicosia-based

MEES in an interview that the agreement, signed in March, provided for the annual supply of 8.7 million tons (174,000 barrels a day) of Iranian crude.

He told the oil industry journal that 2.7 million tons would be bartered for Syrian products, such as

phosphates, barley, glass and textiles, five million tons would be paid for at the Iranian official price and one million at a "participation" price.

The participation price was not mentioned, but MEES said the Iranian official price was now

below the level set by the OPEC. He also said Syria's closure early in April of a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syrian territory followed a temporary closure of the border with Iraq to prevent incidents, and not as a result of an argument over money.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices continued the recovery seen late Monday and the F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was up four points at 558.9.

Rises of 2p to 4p were common among the leaders and Glaxo was up 6p at 690 but turnover was low, dealers said. The rise in June U.K. unemployment was disappointing but had little impact on levels, they added.

Charter Cons firmed 16p to 186 on the annual results while Cons Gold and RTZ added 15p and 10p respectively in sympathy. Gold producers moved higher with the bullion price.

U.S. and Canadian were quietly mixed.

Sterling strength boosted government bonds which ended with gains of up to ½ point despite faltering briefly on news of the one per cent rise in U.S. May consumer prices, dealers said.

Vickers was down 4p at 138 after news of production cuts at its Rolls-Royce subsidiary and Lucas ended a penny lower on balance at 179 after 181. Concern over the U.S. attitude to the Soviet gas pipeline project left John Brown down a penny at 55p.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

		U.S. dollars
One sterling	1.7373/83	Canadian dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2965/68	West German marks
	2.3633/43	Swiss francs
	2.7125/45	Belgian francs
	2.1025/45	French francs
	47.13/16	Italian lire
	6.8400/50	Japanese yen
	1386.75/1387.75	Swedish crowns
	255.50/60	Norwegian crowns
	6.1070/90	Danish crowns
	6.2700/20	U.S. dollars
	8.5200/25	
Once ounce of gold	303.70/304.20	

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
The First & Best  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
Firs. Circle, Jabel Amman  
Near Ayyah Girl's School  
**Open Daily**  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968  
Take Home Service Available

**HALA INN**  
Special  
Ramadan  
Iftar  
at  
Al-Taref restaurant  
For Reservations: Tel. 43104 - 43636  
3rd Circle Near Khalid Hospital

**RESTAURANT JORDAN**  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
**IFTAR BUFFET**  
DAILY During the Holy  
Month of Ramadan.  
at **OKAZ**  
RESTAURANT

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN**  
TOURISMO  
Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital  
3rd Circle, Jabel Amman, Tel. 41083. Try our  
special "Fleming Pot" for-  
dine or Peking Duck on your  
next visit. Take-Away orders  
welcome. Welcome &  
Thank-You

**LA TERRASSE restaurant**  
welcomes you daily to a spread of the most  
delicious oriental and western foods, to the  
tunes of renowned Polish pianist  
Christina.  
We offer you:  
\* Relaxing atmosphere, charcoal grill, fresh fish,  
La Terrasse restaurant, in addition to  
La Terrasse delicious  
specialties.  
Reservations  
Call Tel. 62891  
for reservations

**Sheraton sets the  
style of excellence**  
**Daily Special  
RAMADAN  
"IFTAR"**  
at the  
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## SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

## Your Tennis Quotient

## Part II

By Maureen Stalla

THIS IS the second part of the Tennis Quotient quiz. Part one was published last week.

9. The most important shot in doubles is the return of serve. (T,F)
10. The safest ground stroke is down the line. (T,F)
11. A good ground stroke should clear the net by no more than two feet. (T,F)
12. Failure to turn sideways is why many players err on their groundstrokes. (T,F)
13. Most matches are won by the player making fewer errors as opposed to more winners. (T,F)
14. A good way to return a fast serve is to block the ball back. (T,F)
15. When rallying you should stand very close to the baseline. (T,F)

## Answers

9. True — The serving team has such an advantage (two players at the net) that they have an 80 per cent chance of winning the point before they serve. So the return of serve is of paramount importance in doubles. As soon as the ball is returned the odds go down to 50-50.
10. False — The safest groundstroke is cross-court. Down the line is difficult because of the much more narrow target, the higher net, and the fear of hitting wide.
11. False — You should clear the net by 3-6 feet.
12. False — Most errors come from not getting the racket back early. At the moment of contact, the head and the body should be focussed over the ball.
13. True — Very few matches are won with winners. Chris Evert Lloyd and Bjorn Borg are two champions who win because they make few errors.
14. True — The faster the serve, the more the return should resemble a volley: hit with a firm wrist and a minimum of backswing and follow through.
15. False — Standing on top of the baseline makes it difficult to cover deep balls without half volleying. Stand at least 5 feet behind the baseline so that you can hit at waist level and develop some rhythm.

## WBA title defences set for July

NEW YORK (R) — Title defences for two World Boxing Association (WBA) champions, light-middleweight Davey Moore and lightweight Ray Mancini, were announced Tuesday by promoter Bob Arum.

Moore, of New York, will defend his crown against Ayub Kalule of Uganda in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on July 17.

Mancini, of Youngstown, Ohio, will defend his title against Erasmo Espana of Venezuela on July 24 in Warren, Ohio.

Moore has won all 10 of his professional fights, stopping seven opponents.

## Kuwait fined, referee suspended following stormy World Cup tie

MADRID (R) — The International Football Federation (FIFA) announced Tuesday Kuwait had been fined 25,000 Swiss francs and Soviet referee Miroslav Stupar had been suspended following stormy incidents in Monday's World Cup match between Kuwait and France in Valladolid.

A joint statement issued by FIFA's World Cup Organising Committee and disciplinary committee said the Kuwait Football Federation had been cautioned and fined 25,000 Swiss francs (\$12,000).

The Federation's President, Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had been cautioned for "unsportsmanlike behaviour" and FIFA's executive committee would consider what decision to take concerning

his statements about the match.

Referee Stupar had been suspended until the next meeting of FIFA's referees commission.

The management of the Valladolid stadium had been "warned about the lack of law and order to the ground."

The statement said the result of the Group Four match, a 4-1 win for France, was upheld.

FIFA's decisions followed a chaotic eight-minute stoppage near the end of the match after referee Stupar signalled a goal by France.

Kuwaiti players protested vigorously, saying later they had been confused by whistles being blown by spectators which sounded like that of the referee.

During the melee that followed, Stupar annulled the goal he had awarded minutes earlier, the teams engaged in scuffles, Sheikh Fahd went on to the pitch to talk to the Kuwaiti players and French manager Michel Hidalgo was forcibly barred from the field by Spanish police.

Early in the stoppage Sheikh Fahd appeared to be beckoning the Kuwaiti players off the pitch but said later he was in fact urging them to resume playing.

Kuwaiti officials, including Sheikh Fahd and Brazilian coach Carlos Alberto Parreira, insisted after the match that they had no quarrel about the result.

The chaotic scenes were witnessed by FIFA Secretary-General Joseph Blatter.

## ATP, MIPTC sign agreement, avert major split in tennis

LONDON (R) — The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) and the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC), who run the sport, have signed a new agreement and averted a major split in the game.

The agreement signed Monday between the council and the players' organisation is for five years and gives the ATP a continued share in the management of the sport.

Earlier this year the ATP threatened to withdraw from the council, which runs the Grand Prix circuit, and set up their own circuit if the council did not agree to negotiate on a set of ATP demands.

The demands included 15 per cent of all television rights for Grand Prix tournaments, the right to draw up and administer the players code of conduct, an end to the system in which players are designated for certain tournaments and a sliding scale of con-

tributions to the ATP for each Grand Prix tournament.

These have now all been resolved, secretary David Gray of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), the game's governing body, said Tuesday.

ATP executive director Earl 'Butch' Buchholz said in a statement issued at Wimbledon: "We feel this agreement will give much-needed stability to the game. It ensures that the players will have a significant voice in the operation of the sport."

Philippe Chatrier of France, the ITF president and chairman of the council, said continuation of the relationship "is vital for the proper operation of the worldwide Grand Prix circuit."

The council constitution continues to provide for three elected player representatives to serve on the council with three ITF and three tournament director representatives.

The ATP membership had voted in January to withdraw from

the council at the end of the year, but after the successful negotiations they have reversed that decision.

The new agreement also provides for a uniform code of conduct in professional tournaments and the Davis Cup, regular and orderly increases in prize money, plus exclusive use of the ATP ranking computer by the council.

Gray said the ATP had dropped their other demands.

## Argentina out to win Group 3

ALICANTE (R) — Argentine manager Cesar Luis Menotti said Monday night his team would simply go out to win Wednesday's World Cup Group Three match with El Salvador, who have conceded 11 goals in two games.

"We are not thinking about a bagful of goals. We just want to win, by one goal or more... whatever we can achieve," Menotti told reporters after a training session at the team's Mediterranean retreat at Villajoyosa.

The tall, chain-smoking Menotti said he was not interested in setting goal-scoring records. "The record I want is to win two successive World Cups," he said.

## Poland puts 5 goals past Peru, books a place in second round

LA CORUNA, Spain (R) — Poland, having gone nearly four hours without scoring, struck five goals in 21 minutes against Peru here Tuesday to book a place in the second round of the World Cup finals.

After four drawn games in Group One, the Poles hammered Peru 5-1, their goals coming between the 56th and 77th minutes. Peru scored a consolation goal through Guillermo La Rosa eight minutes from the end.

Italy or Cameroon, who meet in the final group match in Vigo Wednesday will accompany Poland into the second round. A draw would be enough for the Italians to go through.

Before Tuesday Poland had featured in scoreless draws against Italy and Cameroon and when they failed to score in the first 45 minutes against Peru, despite coming close on numerous occa-

sions, they must have wondered just what they had to do to get a goal.

Zbigniew Boniek, active but ineffective for Poland in their first two games, had an outstanding match. Never out of the thick of it, he had a goal disallowed for a marginal off-side decision early on and hit the crossbar shortly before the interval.

Poland's frustration was compounded in the dying moments of the first half when Andrzej Bunec's wickedly curling shot struck the angle of crossbar and post.

But then the floodgates opened. After 56 minutes Janusz Kupcewicz intercepted a pass, pushed the ball to Wlodzislaw Smolarek who made up for an earlier miss with an unstoppable shot.

Four minutes later Grzegorz Lato found himself in open space just inside the Peruvian half. He

ran forward, looked up to see Ramon Quiroga, the Peruvian goalkeeper they call 'el Loco' (the madman), advancing outside the penalty area and curled in a shot from 35 metres.

Next Boniek fired in Bunec's cross after 62 minutes and in the 68th minute Bunec himself converted Smolarek's pass.

Substitute Wlodzislaw Ciolek scored Poland's fifth in the 77th minute soon after replacing Smolarek. Lato, with Boniek the outstanding Polish players, made room down the right and laid on a 50-metre cross which Ciolek whipped past Quiroga.

La Rosa's goal after 82 minutes was deserved but unavailing reward for Peru who had fully played their part in making it an absorbing game. La Rosa stabbed the ball in from a tangle of players close to the Polish goal.

## Chris Lloyd begins bid for fourth

## Wimbledon title with victory over Gerken

LONDON (R) — Women's title holder Chris Lloyd scored a 6-0, 6-4 victory over fellow-American Barbara Gerken after rain delayed the second day of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Tuesday.

The 27-year-old American began her bid for a fourth Wimbledon title with a second round match on a day when none of the other seeded women were scheduled to play.

All the seeds had first round byes but by special dispensation Gerken was also given a bye so that the women's holder could open the second day of play as is traditional at Wimbledon.

Heavy rain, which began in mid-morning fell right up to the scheduled start and play was delayed for an hour. Even then, only four courts were playable and none of the other 17 were in use by the time Lloyd had finished.

Gerken, a 17-year-old Californian, has no ranking in her country because she played too few tournaments last year. But she made her mark at the last U.S. Open

where she battled unseeded to the quarter-finals after victories over seeded Australian Wendy Turnbull and Jo Durlie of Britain.

She began well by taking Lloyd to deuce in the opening game, during which she won six points, but she then won only two more as Lloyd raced through the next four games. Gerken won a total of 12 points in the opening set.

But the stocky Californian began to exert pressure with her ground strokes in the second set and found the champion a bit tentative in response. She broke Lloyd twice in succession by forcing errors with deeply-struck drives.

However, the champion hit back with some fine stroke play of her own to lead 5-2. Gerken fought back to 5-4 before Lloyd wrapped up victory in just under an hour.

Lloyd, who in addition to her three titles has been runner-up four times, is seeded only second here after losing her number one

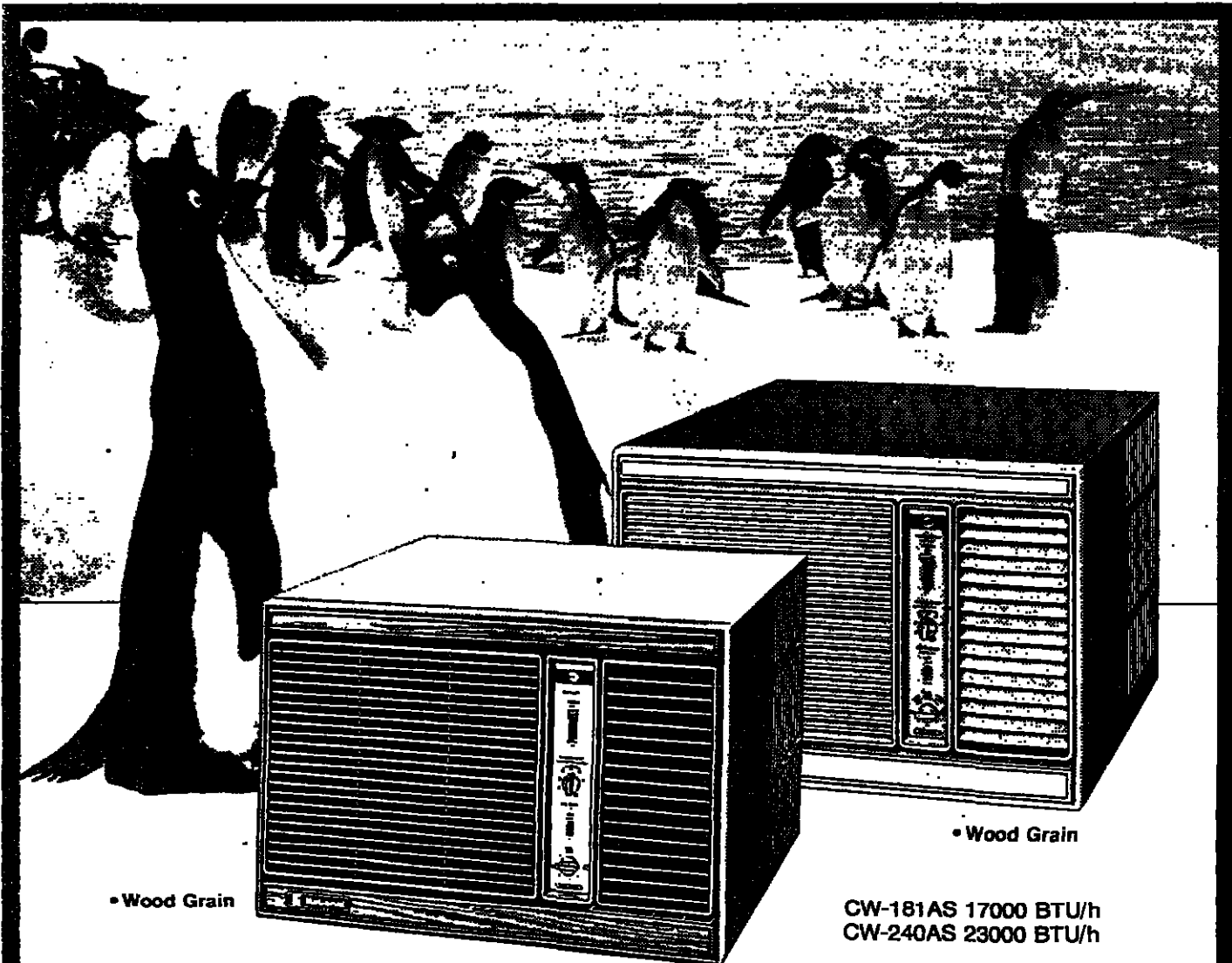
ranking to Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovak-born American.

"I was pleased with the way I played, considering it was the first match," Lloyd said. "The first one you just want to get out of the way. Barbara was a good opponent for me. She is a baseliner, puts a lot of pace on the ball and let me hit a lot of ground strokes."

Lloyd said that she was not upset by being seeded below Navratilova. "Martina has had a far better year and it means I'm the underdog. I feel comfortable in that position because there is no pressure on me. It's all on Martina now."

Only two other matches, both first round ties, were completed before another heavy shower sent the players to the dressing rooms.

Britain's number one Sue Barker, a big favourite with the home fans, lost 6-0, 6-4 to Californian Sharon Walsh. Her 15-year-old compatriot Annabel Croft was beaten 1-6, 6-3, 6-1 by the experienced Romanian Lucia Romanov.



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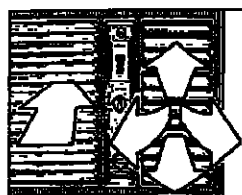
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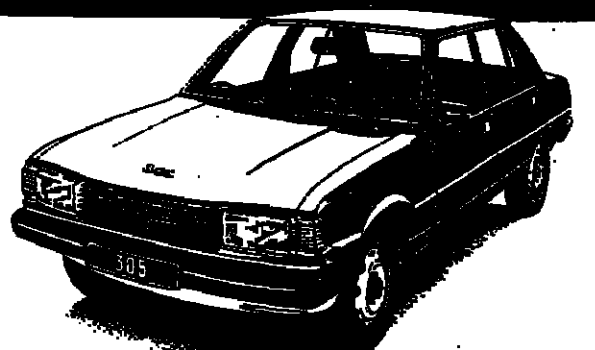
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First East-West manned space flight since July 1975

## Soviet, French cosmonauts will blast off on Thursday for a spin in space

By Richard Balmforth  
Reuter

MOSCOW — One French and one Soviet cosmonauts will blast off on Thursday for a nine-day mission in space, the first joint venture of the two nations since the Soviet Union's first manned space flight in 1968.

The flight will be the first joint venture of the two nations since the Soviet Union's first manned space flight in 1968.

But times have changed and, once again, a background of political propaganda exercise for Moscow.

Indeed, there have been several times since the beginning of the mission that President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialist government were considering recalling Col. Chretien and his under-

secretary, Patrick Baudry, in spite of the fact that the mission was a propaganda exercise for Moscow.

The French government finally decided the joint mission to go ahead, but insists it would be

billied purely as an exercise in scientific cooperation.

From the French at least, there will be nothing to suggest that relations are any warmer than they are, and Paris has indicated that it will not be associated with any political gestures by Moscow during the flight.

Col. Chretien, an air force test pilot, will blast off on Thursday (1630 GMT) aboard a Soyuz-T module with mission commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov and engineer Alexander Ivanchenko.

Just over 24 hours later, they will dock with the orbiting Salyut-7, a 25-tonne space laboratory which has been manned since May 14 by a two-man Soviet advance team of Lt. Col. Anatoly Berezhovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

The mission marks an extension of the Soviet-sponsored "intercosmos" programme of joint flights which up to now has been confined to Moscow's communist allies.

One of the factors which helped dissuade the French from calling off the mission was an official feeling that France can gain as much from the mission's scientific experimental programme as Moscow.

Foremost in this programme is a medical scanning of the vital organs of the crew throughout the entire trip.

The monitoring, known as ecography, will be carried out by French technology and the results will serve to show whether a human being can live indefinitely in a condition of weightlessness.

An allied series of experiments will be conducted on the body structure of five cosmonauts. Non-medical research will include photographing corners of space not possible from earth and tests on metals in space, a field in which the Soviet Union has much experience.

Both Soviet and French officials see the benefits as deriving from a combination of French technology with the massive practical experience in space built up by Moscow over the past ten years.

Equipment for the experiments has already been taken on board the Salyut from a progress cargo craft and is being given preliminary tests by the advance crew.

The mission will be directed from the Soviet Space Control Centre at Kaliningrad, just north of Moscow, which is equipped with a giant computer capable of processing a staggering 25 million questions per second.

The flight ends July 2 when Col. Chretien and his two Soviet colleagues return to earth, landing south-east of Alka-tyk in Kazakhstan, Soviet Central Asia.

The late French President Georges Pompidou and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev agreed on the project in 1973. Mr. Mitterrand's predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, put it in motion.

But relations visibly cooled with the arrival of Mr. Mitterrand whose government, though remaining committed to the project, has signalled its determination to handle it in a low-key fashion.

In a reaction to the imposition of martial law in Poland last December, France gave instructions that the mission should be limited to the sphere of scientific cooperation.

French sources in Moscow said Soviet officials privately expressed disappointment verging on anger at this attitude, with some accusing France of bowing to pressure from Washington. At a recent press conference, President Mitterrand said the flight would go ahead as planned, adding that France wished to improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

But he added that he did not plan "to wipe the slate clean of the Afghanistan affair and neither of the Polish one."

The French government, accordingly, is not sending any official to attend the launch at the Baikonur Centre.

And though the two Frenchmen are expected to receive state awards from the Soviet Union on completion of the mission, there are no plans for similar awards from France.

The French government has given orders to minimise the ceremonial and non-functional aspects of the project while informed sources in Paris say Col. Chretien has been told to watch what he says in space.

Intercosmos flights involving Moscow and its allies are invariably marked by cosmonauts expressing confidence in the Soviet Union's "peace-loving foreign policy" and offering expressions of confidence in east bloc solidarity.

In France, even Col. Chretien's title has been the subject of debate. Cosmonaute was rejected as too Soviet and astronoute as too American.

They have finally plumped for the French-coined spationaute.

## No Indian jail wants celebrity prisoner Sobhraj

By Granville Watts

Reuter

NEW DELHI — Vietnamese-born Charles Sobhraj, one of India's best-known prisoners, had gained a new distinction — no prison wants him.

Sobhraj, 38, was sentenced to life imprisonment last month at Varanasi in northern India for the murder of Israeli tourist Allen Jacob in 1976.

Sobhraj, who is also wanted in Thailand and a number of other Asian countries on murder and other charges, was then transferred in iron and under heavy guard from Varanasi to a prison in Agra, the Taj Mahal city.

When charges of alleged robbery were withdrawn, the Agra prison authorities promptly transferred the prisoner to Delhi's Tihar jail.

This caused an uproar among prison officials at Tihar who had been complimenting themselves on having got rid of their most troublesome prisoner.

Sobhraj had spent five years in Tihar following convictions for drug and robbery and a group of French tourists in Delhi in 1976.

His celebrated tenure in Tihar ended in a scandal which resulted in the then jail superintendent being replaced.

Officials said last October that it had been discovered that the superintendent had allowed an American woman friend to visit Sobhraj for long periods daily in the prison, contrary to regulations.

Officials said Sobhraj also appeared to have prison warden working for him and he enjoyed special privileges such as having a tape recorder and a cassette player in his cell.

Now Sobhraj is on the move again. Troubled Tihar officials have transferred him to Naini jail near Allahabad in India's Uttar Pradesh state.

It was in Naini prison that many of India's independence leaders, including former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, were held by the British before 1947.

Sobhraj has said he will appeal against the life sentence imposed on him by the Varanasi court.

A Canadian girl, Marie Leclerc of Quebec, who was sentenced with him after conviction on the same charge of killing the Israeli tourist has also said she will appeal.

Miss Leclerc was transferred to

a special prison for women in Lucknow, northern India. At least two books have been written about Sobhraj who has attracted wide attention in Indian newspapers.

A number of cases are still pending against him in India, including one at Karwar, western India, where he is alleged to have killed a German couple, and at Amritsar for allegedly crossing nationality.

into India illegally from Pakistan. Sobhraj was born in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, to an Indian father and a Vietnamese mother. He later acquired French nationality.

## JORDAN SWIMMING TOURNAMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JORDANIAN SWIMMING FEDERATION

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announces that it will organise contests for Jordan's swimming tournament at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 29, 1982 in the biggest swimming pool in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to the following conditions:

The contest and the training of male and female contestants will take place under the supervision of trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation.

Contest are open to all Jordanian and non-Jordanian swimmers residing in Jordan without exception. Registration will take place at Amman Crown Hotel beginning on June 10, 1982 for a fee of JD 15 for each participant. Registration fees include all the costs of training by specialist trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation, which is recognised by the Culture and Youth Ministry.

Training for all registered participants will begin on June 16, at the big swimming pool within the Country Sports Complex of the Amman Crown Hotel. Registered swimmers do not pay any entry fees even if they are not members of the hotel's Country Sports Complex.

Training will take place between the following hours.  
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Swimming runs and ages will be as follows:

	8-10 years	10-12 years	12-14 years	18 years and above
Free-style (crawl)	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Breast stroke	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Butterfly style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style (crawl)	—	—	—	400 metres

There will be two runs, one for males and another for females.

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## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: GULCH SCARF PEWTER KERNEL  
Answer: By a stroke of luck, this fish got away—or so it sounds—A "FLUKE"

## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This could be an adverse day unless you follow the promptings of your best judgment and avoid trouble. Take no chances with a risky venture at this time. Be more discreet.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You and family members can join efforts in home improvements by replacing the old with the new. Take the initiative.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Use extreme care in motion today and avoid possible accident. Consult a financial expert for the advice you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good friend comes to your rescue today at a time of real need. Plan to have more security in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look on the bright side of situations and make your life happier. A higher-up can be of great help to you now.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your situation in an objective manner and improve it instead of fretting about it. A new contact can be helpful now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your friends are not helpful today but this is because of pressures they have. Strive for increased happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A higher-up could vent ire on you if you don't steer clear of this person today. Ally yourself with a good associate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have new ideas that need expression but settling a matter with a co-worker takes precedence right now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to keep promises you have made. Take time to engage in favorite hobby. Your hunches are accurate now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take a more positive stand where an important matter is concerned. Sidestep a troublemaker. Use common sense.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have much work to do and should get someone to help you with it for best results. Take needed health treatments.

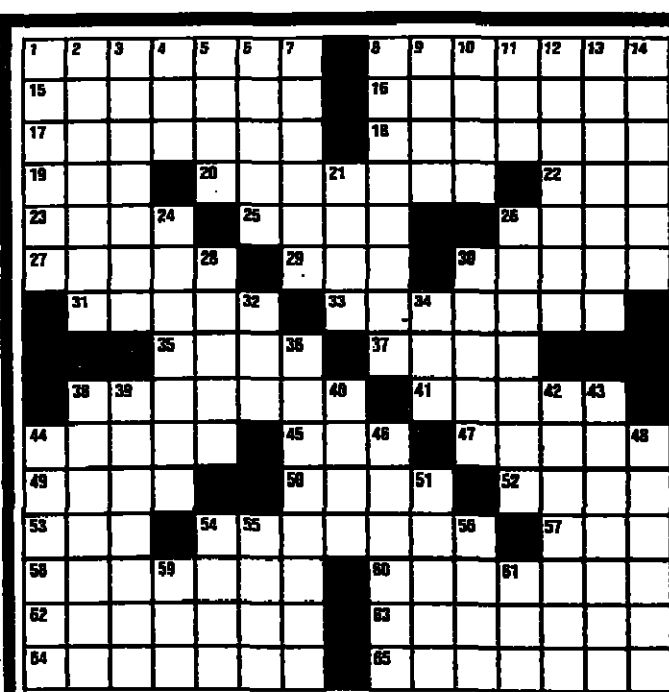
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you stay within your budget, you can have the amusement you crave at this time. Follow the advice of an expert.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will know whom to go to in time of stress but teach not to exaggerate troubles. Ideal chart for the field of manufacturing, selling in particular. Give good ethical upbringing and teach the power of honesty in all things.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

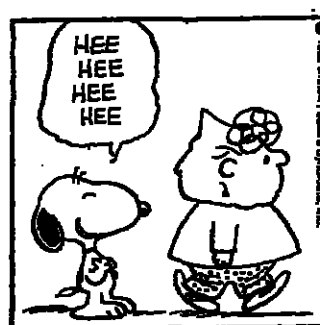
## THE Daily Crossword by Marion Moeser

ACROSS	27 Parts	54 Adjective for Rome	11 Chimp
1 Orange beetle	28 Slatom	57 Late Greek tycoon	12 Tenon's partner
8 Bimini, Cat Island et al.	31 Aptitude	58 American dancer, Ruth —	13 Put on guard
15 Pie style	33 Arctic dog	60 Guantánamo is here	14 Anwar's family
16 Poppy Sp. or song	37 Taboo	62 Virgil's "The Four —"	21 Large trees
17 Venezuela metropolis	41 Arctic perils	63 Orthographic	24 Uses logic
18 Stuck	44 Kith and kin	64 Composer Lecuona	26 Of a city executive
19 Teahouse	45 Footlike part	65 Changed	28 Obstructs a river
20 Allegheny Mountains city	47 Old tars		30 Skeletal parts
22 — la la	49 Batters		32 Regret
23 German river	50 Fume		34 Throng
25 Spare	52 Wife of Jacob		36 Coffee
26 Johnny Bench item	53 Three — match		38 Flowerpot
			39 Muhammadan month
			40 Gaffer, at times
			42 Grain gatherer
			43 Alarm
			44 La —, Wis.
			46 Lady of Spain
			48 Protect
			51 Novelist Capek
			54 Slaughter of baseball
			55 Color
			58 Catalogue
			59 Inhabitant suff.
			61 Netherlands commune

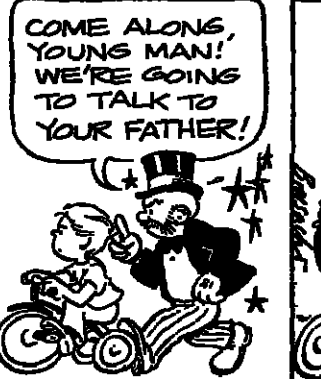
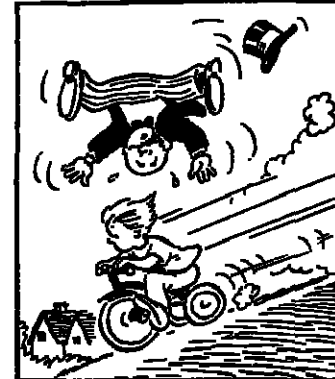


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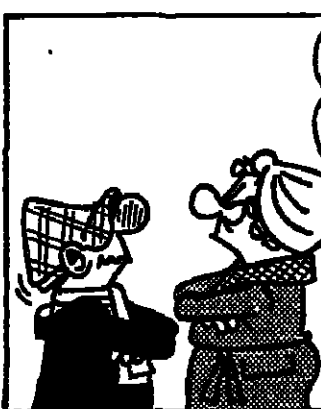
## eanuts



## lutt 'n' Jeff



## Indy Capp





## WORLD

## Britain toasts royal baby

LONDON (R)—Britain Tuesday toasted the baby born to be a future king and proud father Prince Charles declared his new son was "looking more human."

Ceremonial 41-gun salutes boomed across London, bells pealed and champagne corks popped all over the land after the Princess of Wales gave birth Monday night to a healthy son.

The fair-haired, blue-eyed baby will be second in the line of succession to the British throne after Prince Charles, 33-year-old Prince of Wales and eldest son of Queen Elizabeth.

As congratulations poured in from around the world and St. Mary's Hospital was swamped with flowers from well-wishers, Prince Charles emerged from visiting his wife to tell an excited crowd: "Everything's marvellous."

He said the princess, just nine days away from her 21st birthday, was feeling better but was still tired and wanted to get some rest.

However Britain's youngest royal mother in more than a century had a steady stream of visitors.

The queen spent 20 minutes with the princess, left smiling broadly and Prince Charles said she was delighted with her bonny grandson.

Earl Spencer, father of the princess, came out and described the baby as beautiful.

The princess's mother Mrs. Frances Shand-Kydd, who is divorced from Earl Spencer, said it was a lovely baby.

She added that her daughter,

the former Lady Diana Spencer, "looked radiant, absolutely radiant."

Prince Charles, pressed by reporters when he left the hospital after three hours at his wife's bedside, would give away no clues to a name for their son.

But bookmakers promptly offered even money it would be George, 7/2 for James, 9/2 Charles, 5/1 Edward, and 10/1 David and Philip.

## The next king

Prince Charles, destined to be Britain's next king, has had the most thorough training for the role of any British sovereign-in-waiting.

Groomed for eminence and eventual kingship from the moment of his birth at Buckingham Palace 33 years ago, the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth is regarded as the best educated, most qualified heir to the throne in British history.

As his apparent, he is known as the Prince of Wales.

But his titles also include duke, earl, baron, lord, great steward, and knight.

He learned military skills in the army, air force and navy, finishing his armed forces career as the commander of a coastal mine-hunter.

Seen by the public as an extrovert man of action, he is a pilot, parachutist, diver, polo player, angler and hunter. He enjoys music, particularly opera, and plays the cello.

His wardrobe includes an array of military uniforms and cer-

monial costume. He frequently changes hats from being colonel-in-chief of such-and-such a regiment, to patron of this, and chairman of that.

"What is never emphasised is that this man is a very able bloke, whose talents would enable him to shine in many fields," complained one of his contemporaries from the prince's days at Cambridge university, where he graduated with a history degree.

"He's good with people. He's a good actor with good timing. And he has an awesome sense of duty," said the unnamed friend in a newspaper interview last year.

The British royal family sees the monarchy as a vocation, not a job from which the incumbent can retire.

The queen, now 56, is not known to be in ill health, so Prince Charles may not become king until the 21st century, though opinion polls show a majority of Britons say the queen ought to abdicate some time in the future.

## The next queen

The Princess of Wales, Britain's future queen, has made her own distinctive imprint on the monarchy in her transition from shy kindergarten teacher to royal mother.

She has captivated the nation with a rare blend of youthful exuberance and dignity that has won her the accolade "the people's princess" from the popular press.

Still only 20, the princess has shown maturity beyond her years to keep her sense of fun and yet

maintain the decorum expected of the wife of heir-to-the-throne Prince Charles.

The former Lady Diana Spencer married Prince Charles on July 29, 1981. In what some commentators called the wedding of the century, she exchanged marriage vows in a glittering ceremony of pomp and pageantry at St. Paul's cathedral.

"Lady Di", as she was quickly dubbed, became the most recognised face in Britain.

The tall, attractive, blue-eyed daughter of an English aristocrat could no longer stroll around without being mobbed and had to be escorted by a bodyguard.

She quickly blossomed into the most popular member of the royal family, gaining poise and confidence with every public engagement.

After a honeymoon cruise around the Mediterranean, she faced her biggest test touring Wales with Prince Charles.

The nationalistic Welsh, never entirely happy with the English, took her to their hearts even though extremists tried to disrupt the triumphant tour with bomb scares.

Prince Charles, Britain's most eligible bachelor, was 13 years older and dated her elder sister Sarah.

The first meeting she and Prince Charles remember was in a ploughed field during a shooting party.

Their romance began in 1980 and they dated in secret for months.

## Gandhi proposes Zail Singh as her nominee for presidency

NEW DELHI (R)—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday proposed her home minister, 66-year-old Zail Singh, as the ruling Congress (I) Party's nominee for the presidency.

Mr. Singh, who has held his ministerial post since Mrs. Gandhi was swept back to power in 1980, is assured of victory in the July 12 presidential election because the Congress (I) has a majority in the electoral college.

The college consists of members

of parliament and state legislatures which will elect the next president.

Mr. Singh has resigned his office and formally filed his nomination papers for the election, which will name a successor to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy who has completed his five-year term.

Opposition parties have announced that their common candidate for the presidency will be Harendra Nath Mukherjee, 74, a leader of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI).

## 17 die in Air India 707 crash

NEW DELHI (R)—Sixteen people were killed when an Air India Boeing 707 airliner crashed on landing at Bombay's international airport in darkness early Tuesday.

Airline officials said three other people among the 111 passengers and crew aboard the aircraft were unaccounted for and might be trapped inside the wreckage. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said 24 people aboard were injured.

Landing in heavy rain, the air-

liner skidded on the runway and crashed into a boundary wall when it arrived from Singapore via Kuala Lumpur and Madras. PTI said one wing sheared off and the middle section of the fuselage was in knee-deep water and intact.

Firemen and other rescue workers were cutting into the severed tail end of the aircraft where it was believed the three missing people might be trapped. PTI said.

The dead, all Indians, included an air hostess, officials said.

## Australian Labourite scraps threat to ban visits by nuclear warships

CANBERRA (R)—Australian opposition leader Bill Hayden Tuesday backed down on his threat to ban visits by nuclear-armed warships to Australian ports if he became prime minister.

His move followed a statement earlier Tuesday by the three partners in the ANZUS alliance, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, stressing the critical importance of access for U.S. warships to Australasian ports.

The issue, which occupied a prominent place in the Azus discussions and in the final communiqué, was raised after Mr. Hayden said that if his Labour Party won power in elections next year it would ban visits by nuclear-armed vessels. But only hours after the ANZUS meeting ended, Mr. Hayden said Labour policy would not prevent the use of Australian ports for maintenance, repairs, or rest for crews of allied ships.

Most of the funds are channelled through the southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA), created in 1975 and headed by Imelda Marcos, the wife of the president and human settlements minister.

## Pacification programme

The first elections for members of two autonomous regional assemblies were held in 1979 and a pacification programme was launched urging rebels to surrender by offering them government jobs and other incentives.

Manila spends fortune in quest of peace in Mindanao

By Joel Palacio

COTABATO, Philippines—The Philippines government is spending vast sums of money on development projects as part of its quest for peace in Mindanao, the scene of a Muslim separatist rebellion for the past ten years.

There are unmistakable signs of growth in this Central Mindanao province, once known as the "Wild West" of the Philippines, though occasional bursts of gunfire continue to shatter the quiet of the countryside.

Steady rebel and troop casualties are also reported, but the killing is nowhere near the levels of some years ago. Well over 50,000 have died since the rebellion began in 1972.

President Ferdinand Marcos declared limited autonomy for the southern provinces in 1979 under a peace plan worked out with the

help of Libya and some other Islamic states.

The government has since spent more than 400 million pesos (\$50 million) in Central Mindanao alone, mostly on projects such as roads and irrigation.

A similar development programme is also under way in Western Mindanao, the other autonomous region in the South.

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## Hinckley verdict stuns prosecution

WASHINGTON (R)—John Hinckley, who tried to assassinate President Reagan 16 months ago, has been found not guilty by reason of insanity and now faces the prospect of spending much of his life in a mental institution.

The jury of seven men and five women deliberated for almost 25 hours before delivering their verdict Monday night.

They accepted Hinckley's plea that he was legally insane at the time of the March 30, 1981, shooting in which Mr. Reagan and three others were seriously wounded, and found him not guilty by reason of insanity on all 13 counts arising from the assassination attempt.

Their decision came after a costly eight-week trial in which they heard more than 40 witnesses, and it spared Hinckley from possible life imprisonment on five of the counts.

Instead, the 27-year-old drifter son from a wealthy Colorado family will be sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a mental institution in Washington.

Hinckley cannot be released until he can prove to the court he is

no longer a threat to himself or others.

Judge Barrington Parker set further proceedings for July 12 when he is expected to explain that Hinckley can apply for a hearing on his commitment after 50 days. If the judge rules he must stay at St. Elizabeth's, he can then request a hearing every six months to determine his eligibility for release.

As Judge Parker began to read the verdict, Hinckley seemed unemotional. But his eyes soon reddened and he appeared to wipe away tears.

His parents, sitting in the second row, held hands tightly, then fell into each others arms and sobbed loudly.

The prosecuting team led by Roger Adelman, who had described Hinckley as a bored and spoiled rich young man who wanted to achieve instant notoriety, sat motionless, apparently stunned by the verdict.

The defence had argued that Hinckley was a chronic failure in life who was increasingly consumed by fantasies, particularly

the belief that he could win the love of teenage actress Jodie Foster by shooting the president.

Chief defence attorney Vincent Fuller later told reporters he was glad the trial was over. "We're pleased with the verdict," he added.

The test of legal insanity in the trial was that it had to be shown Hinckley was so impaired he did not know what he was doing was wrong and was unable "to conform his conduct to the requirements of the law."

The prosecution had the burden of trying to prove otherwise. Mr. Fuller said Hinckley did not want merely to win Miss Foster's attention but wanted her as a lover. This pathetic thought, he said, showed Hinckley was divorced from reality.

According to Mr. Fuller, Hinckley had no friends of any kind during the seven years before the shooting and had wandered around the country trying to contact Miss Foster, stalking then-president Jimmy Carter and seeking to become a songwriter in California.

## Argentine air force wants more power

BUENOS AIRES (R)—Strengthened by its pilots' performance in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict, the Argentine air force is challenging the army's traditional dominance in the country's military politics.

Military sources say the air force, the junior member in the armed forces' hierarchy, is blocking army efforts to impose one of its men to succeed President Leopoldo Galtieri, a move which would have been unthinkable before the fighting.

With the candidacy of its own commander, Brig. Basilio Lami Dozo, vetoed by the army, the air force is advocating the appointment of a civilian and threatening to withdraw from the government if a general is nominated, the sources say.

The air force, which successfully attacked the British task force at a

high cost in men and planes, is also reported to be pressing for sweeping changes in the government's economic policy and a quick transition towards democracy.

Before Argentina seized the islands on April 2, the air force's political role was largely seen as that of a minority partner to the army and navy.

But with the navy penned in harbour by British submarines and the largely conscript army facing professional British troops, the pilots gave Argentina most of its successes in combat.

They launched up to 35 raids a day against Britain's powerful naval force and claimed to have sunk seven ships and damaged several others.

The air force suffered heavy losses in experienced men and planes but its daring tactics won the pilots the admiration of a

public hungry for heroes.

The air force has better links with the country's banned political parties and is pressing for an early return to civilian rule as well as a complete overhaul of the government's monetarist economic policies.

The independent news agency Noticias Argentinas said Monday night that the air force had cancelled publication of a memorandum spelling out its position on the political crisis.

According to the agency, the document said: "In view of the country's dramatic situation, and if no agreement can be reached on a military figure, the president must be a civilian who agrees on a government plan which leads the republic towards full constitutional order in the short term."

## Kampuchean groups sign coalition pact

KUALA LUMPUR (R)—Three Kampuchean resistance groups Tuesday signed an agreement setting up a coalition government and pledged to work together to rid their country of Vietnamese occupation forces.

The president of the new coalition, former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said the agreement marked an historic turning point.

The Vietnamese-installed government in Kampuchea would feel more and more isolated as the united resistance movement grew in strength, he said.

The agreement, which follows almost a year of hard bargaining over power-sharing, brings together Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka faction, the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Communist Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, whose force of about 30,000 is the largest resistance group, said his Peking-backed faction was committed to making the agreement work.

He said his aim was to drive out the estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops who ousted his government in Jan. 1979 and return the country to the Kampuchean people.

The moderate voice

BANGKOK (R)—Son Sann, prime minister in the newly-formed coalition of Kampuchean

resistance groups, is a frail-

looking 72-year-old. But he has literally climbed mountains in order to speak to isolated groups of his followers in the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Eighteen months ago, he toiled for more than an hour up a steep mountain to cross from Thailand to remote villages in southwestern Kampuchea where about 8,000 supporters waited.

Son Sann warned them that on the road to his goal of a free Kampuchea he might make an uncharacteristic detour.

"Son Sann is at that point now," a supporter said last week as the signing of the coalition agreement drew near. "By joining with the Khmer Rouge he is compromising. He is only joining the coalition to get aid for the KPNLF."

Son Sann was born in Vietnam and served as a civil servant before becoming finance minister in the fourth cabinet of Cambodia (Kampuchea) in 1946.

He was a founding member of the Cambodian Democratic Party and, shortly after pledging its allegiance to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he became vice-premier and foreign minister in 1958-59.

He later served as Prince Sihanouk's prime minister from mid-1967 to January 1968.

He left for Paris in 1971 to try to find a political solution to the turmoil in his country as it became embroiled in the Vietnam war.

After the Vietnamese invasion

of Cambodia in January 1979 and the collapse of the Khmer Rouge government, he returned to the Thai-Kampuchean border to found the KPNLF. He returned to Paris in mid-1980.

A devout Buddhist, Son Sann was described by a Western diplomat in Bangkok as "well-respected, pretty tough but not especially charismatic."

"He is not a household word in most of Kampuchea, partly because the KPNLF doesn't operate a radio," the diplomat said.

He added that Son Sann's best publicity in Kampuchea probably came from the official radio of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, which regularly attacks him.

Western diplomats said the pact would reinforce the government-in-exile's credentials at the United Nations. Kampuchea is still represented there by the Khmer Rouge, although it was internationally condemned for atrocities against the Kampuchean people during its three-year rule.

The agreement retains the separate identities of the three groups and their forces, but Prince Sihanouk told a news conference that guerrilla resistance would be coordinated.

ASEAN and several Western countries have welcomed the formation of the coalition. But they said they would confine their support to political and humanitarian backing and would not give any military aid.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Bahraini envoy flies to Britain

BAHRAIN (R)—Bahrain's foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa, flew to Britain Tuesday for talks on Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Gulf war, government officials said.

## Mujahadeen ambush government convoy in Panjsher Valley

NEW DELHI (R)—A government convoy taking young Afghan Communist Party members into the Panjsher Valley north of Kabul came under rebel attack and suffered heavy casualties last week, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday. Following the action there was a public funeral in the capital for a number of Kabul high school students who had been in the convoy, they added. They said 23 truckloads of dead bodies had been counted returning to Kabul from the Panjsher following the recent fighting there. The sources said, however, that the strong government offensive in the Panjsher had eased rebel attacks on the nearby highway between Kabul and the Soviet border—the main supply route for the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

## Pakistani ruler rules out elections in near future

ISLAMABAD (R)—Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, Pakistan's military ruler for the past five years, has ruled out any possibility of holding elections in the near future. The general said the government was not against people's participation in state affairs. But he and his colleagues in the administration had taken responsibility for establishing an Islamic order in Pakistan and "we will carry it out as long as God wishes."

## Injured Iranian dies in Paris

PARIS (R)—Ali Reza Hossein-Pour, a 32-year-old Iranian student wounded in a letter-bomb attack last weekend, died Tuesday in hospital from his injuries, police said. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack on Saturday and the police have admitted making little progress in the case. A police spokesman refused to say whether Hossein-Pour could be questioned before he died.

## Pakistani tribal chief alleges 100 deaths in religious clash

ISLAMABAD (R)—A Shi'a Muslim religious leader from a Pakistani tribal area bordering Afghanistan has said more than 100 people were killed there early this month after a large force of Sunni Muslims attacked a Shi'a village. Maulana Arif Hussain, who heads a tribal delegation, is in Islamabad to meet the authorities. He told a news conference Monday that fighting in the Satta village of Parachinar tribal administrative agency stopped on June 13 after a week when a truce was arranged by other tribes. Official sources in Islamabad said a sectarian clash did take place in the area but described the Shi'a leader's figure of deaths as highly exaggerated. "The clash was not that serious and only a few deaths took place," they said.

## Saudi sheikh's Belgian wife wins court order

LOS ANGELES (R)—The Belgian-born wife of a Saudi Arabian sheikh was granted a preliminary court injunction here Tuesday preventing the sale of property estimated by her lawyer to be worth \$50 million. The wife, Sheikhha Dena Al Fassi, 23, has sued Sheikh Mohammad Al Fassi, 28, for a legal separation and half the value of their community property, estimated by her to be worth six billion dollars.

## S. African mercenary's plea entered not guilty

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R)—A self-confessed South African intelligence agent Tuesday became the fifth person to stand trial for treason for his alleged role in a failed mercenary raid against the Seychelles last November.

If convicted, Martin Dolincheck could be hung. He had changed his plea in court Monday to guilty from not guilty and the trial was adjourned for the judge to deliberate.

Chief Justice Earle Seaton ruled Tuesday morning that Dolincheck had not understood the treason charge well enough to plead guilty to it and entered his plea as not guilty.

Dolincheck, defending himself, is alone in court Tuesday. Former Scottish solicitor-general Nicholas Fairbairn is defending five other white mercenaries facing similar charges.

Four of them, South African Jeremiah Puren, Briton Bernard Carey and Zimbabweans Frank Brooks and Roger England, pleaded guilty to treason Monday.

Charges against them of illegally importing arms were dropped.

Sentencing has been held over until Dolincheck's trial ends.

The sixth accused, South African Robert Sims, pleaded not guilty to treason Monday but guilty to the arms charges. The treason charges against him were dropped Tuesday without explanation.

The Seychelles authorities say all but Puren formed an advance party for a mercenary force which landed in a Swaziland flight last November meaning to seize the Indian Ocean republic.

A gun was found in the mercenaries' baggage and after a fierce battle, 45 of them fled in an Air India aircraft to South Africa where they are on trial for hijacking.

Charges against South African-born Susan Ingles, alleged to have been an accomplice, were dropped last week without explanation and she was deported to South Africa.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ Q4  
♦ 32  
♦ J108  
♦ AKJ852  
**WEST**  
♦ K632  
♦ KQ95  
♦ 63  
♦ 974  
**EAST**  
♦ J75  
♦ A10874  
♦ K974  
♦ 10

**SOUTH**  
♦ A1098  
♦ J6  
♦ AQ52  
♦ Q63

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦  
Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 NT  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Five of ♣.

The "rules" for the play of the cards are generalizations that work in most cases. But that does not preclude you from using your intelligence. For instance, it is normal procedure, when defending, to return fourth-best in the suit that partner has led. But that can cause problems: witness this hand from a recent tournament.

Most Norths elected to open because of their six-card suit. Invariably, South leaped to the no trump game when his partner denied possession of a four-card major.

The fourth-best heart was a common opening lead. At most tables, East won the ace and, true to the prin-

ciples he had learned at his mother's knee, returned the seven—originally his fourth-best heart. South played the jack and West won the queen.

Now West was in a quandary. Most reasoned that South was unlikely to have jumped to three no trump without a sound heart stopper. Therefore, they placed declarer with having started with the J-10-8-6 and partner with A-7-4. In that case, to continue hearts would give declarer an extra trick to which he was not entitled. In an effort to find an entry in partner's hand for another heart lead through declarer's presumed tenace, they shifted. No matter which suit they chose, declarer was home free.

To the best of our knowledge, only one West did not have to face this problem. And that was because his partner did not play by rote, but chose instead to use his brains. Instead of automatically returning the seven of hearts, East told a little white lie by returning the four. But West was not fooled for long. True, he thought that his partner held only four hearts, but that left declarer with just three. So after winning the queen of hearts, West continued with the king. The situation became crystal clear when declarer failed to follow to the third round, so West simply continued with hearts and the defenders took the first five tricks for a one-trick set.

سكيا ماريشيل